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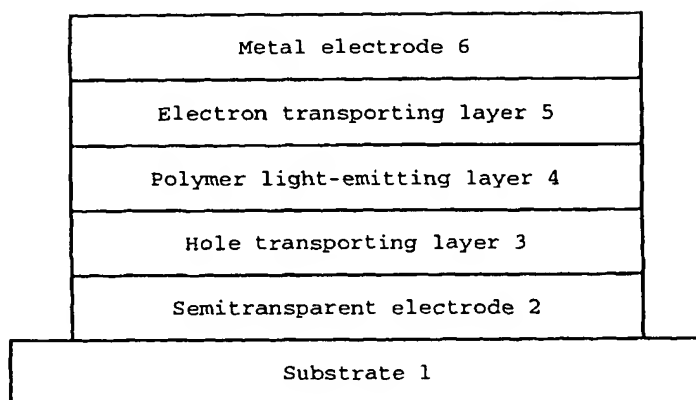
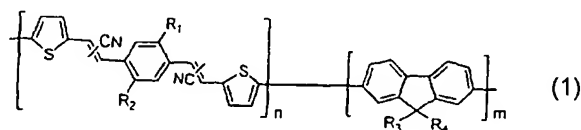
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(54) Title: LIGHT-EMITTING FLUORENE-BASED COPOLYMERS, EL DEVICES COMPRISING THE SAME AND  
METHOD OF SYNTHESIS THEREOF(57) Abstract: Disclosed is a  
light-emitting copolymer having a  
wavelength range of emitting not  
only blue light but also red light, as  
represented by the following formula  
1, in which the energy of blue light  
emission from a fluorene repeating unit  
on a blue light-emitting fluorene-based  
main chain is transferred to a red  
comonomer in the copolymer to emit  
red light. An electroluminescence device  
using the light-emitting copolymer is  
also disclosed.

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LIGHT-EMITTING FLUORENE-BASED COPOLYMERS, EL DEVICES  
COMPRISING THE SAME AND METHOD OF SYNTHESIS THEREOF

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention relates to a novel light-emitting copolymer capable of emitting not only blue light but also red light, characterized in that the energy of blue light released from a fluorene repeating unit on a blue light-emitting fluorene-based polymer as a main chain is transferred to a red comonomer present in the copolymer to emit red light; and an electroluminescence device comprising the same.

10

PRIOR ART

Much research for identifying polyfluorene-based conjugated copolymers used as light-emitting materials in EL devices has been performed since poly(9,9-dihexylfluorene) was reported as a blue light emitting polymer. The fluorene-based conjugated polymers have been noticed in light of their high photoluminescence (PL) and electroluminescence (EL) efficiencies, excellent thermal stability and superior solubility in various organic solvents. There has been effort to exhibit various colors based on the fluorene-based polymer.

20 In order to convert the color in the fluorene conjugated polymers, there are methods of doping green or red materials to the fluorene polymer and of copolymerizing comonomers having low energy band gaps. In the latter case, it is reported that, for yellow and green emission of Inbasekaran supplied by Dow Chemical Co., 5,5-dibromo-2,2-bithiophene and 4,7-dibromo-2,1,3-benzothiazol are copolymerized to the fluorene main chain. Additionally, it is reported by Lee et al. of IBM Co. that 3,9(10)-dibromopherylene, 4,4-dibromo- $\alpha$ -cyanostylbene and 1,4-bis(2-(4-bromophenyl)-1-cyanovinyl)-2-(2-ethylhexyl)-5-methoxybenzene are copolymerized with fluorene. Such fluorene-containing copolymers can exhibit yellow or green luminescence, as well as blue, even though small amounts thereof

are used. But no electroluminescence devices using fluorene-based copolymers capable of emitting red light have been reported yet.

## DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

To overcome the above problems in the prior art, the present inventors have  
5 been trying to develop light-emitting copolymers, capable of emitting light in the wavelength range from blue up to red by a fluorene-based conjugated polymer by introducing a comonomer having a low energy band gap prepared from various functional groups to a fluorene main chain via copolymerization.

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a novel light-  
10 emitting fluorene-based copolymer, which emits red light due to various comonomers having low band gaps introduced to a blue light-emitting fluorene conjugated homopolymer with high photoluminescence and electroluminescence.

It is another object of the present invention to provide an  
electroluminescence device comprising such a light-emitting copolymer used as a  
15 light-emitting layer.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram showing the electroluminescence device configuration according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a graph showing UV absorption spectra of the light-emitting  
20 copolymers of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a graph showing PL emission spectra of the light-emitting copolymers of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a graph showing EL emission spectra of the light-emitting copolymers of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a graph showing a voltage-current characteristic curve of the EL  
25 device using the light-emitting copolymers of the present invention.

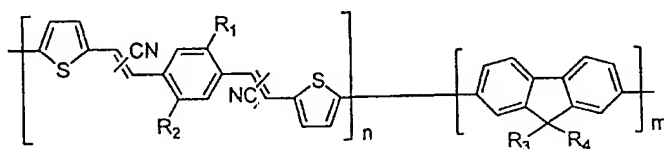
Fig. 6 is a graph showing a voltage-EL intensity characteristic curve of the

EL device using the light-emitting copolymers of the present invention.

### BEST MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Based on the present invention, a light-emitting copolymer represented by the following formula 1 is characterized in that a comonomer comprising a nitrile functional group introduced to a thiophene backbone and an arylene backbone connected via an ethylene bridge, is connected with a fluorene backbone through a single bond, yielding a completely conjugated structure.

Formula 1

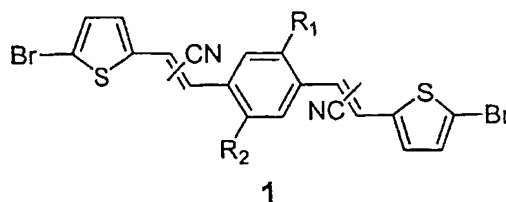


wherein,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  represent silyl groups, alkyl groups or alkoxy groups; and  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  represent alkyl groups. Preferably,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  contain  $C_1$  to  $C_{22}$  linear or branched alkyl groups.

In the formula 1, a ratio of  $n/m$ , which is not specifically limited, ranges from 17.5/82.5 to 1.4/98.6, to exhibit excellent light-emitting effects.

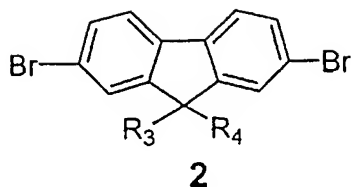
The light-emitting copolymer of the present invention can be obtained by copolymerizing a monomer 1 represented by the following formula 2 and another monomer 2 represented by the following formula 3 in the presence of nickel(0) catalyst.

Formula 2



Formula 3

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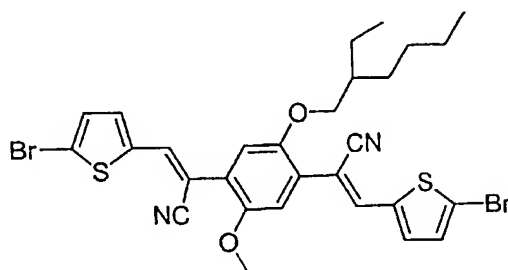


The light-emitting copolymer of the present invention has a completely conjugated structure comprising the monomers 1 and 2. The fluorene backbone can exhibit excellent luminous efficiency, and the polymer backbone of the formula 1 accepts the energy transferred from the fluorene backbone and emits light in the wavelength range from blue to red, according to the addition ratio of the comonomer 1. Such an emission is performed by transferring the energy from the fluorene backbone having a high energy band gap to the comonomer 1 backbone having a relatively low band gap. Under control of the addition ratio of the comonomer 1, such a comonomer is introduced to a conventional blue light emitting polymer, to give the fluorene-based copolymer capable of emitting not only blue light but also red light.

A description will be given of the production method of the light-emitting copolymer of the present invention, below.

It is noted that an alkoxy group substituted monomer represented by the following formula 4 is set forth to illustrate the comonomer represented by the formula 2, for convenience, but is not to be construed to limit the present invention.

Formula 4

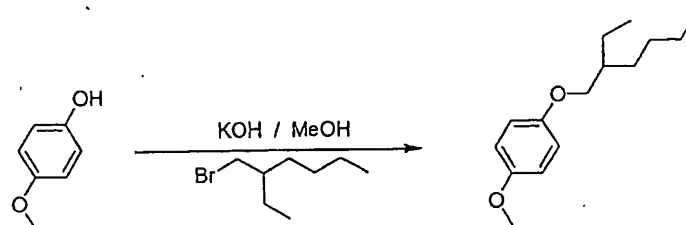


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The dialkoxy group substituted compound represented by the above formula 4 (in the case that R<sub>1</sub> is methoxy group and R<sub>2</sub> is 2-ethylhexyloxy group) is prepared as follows.

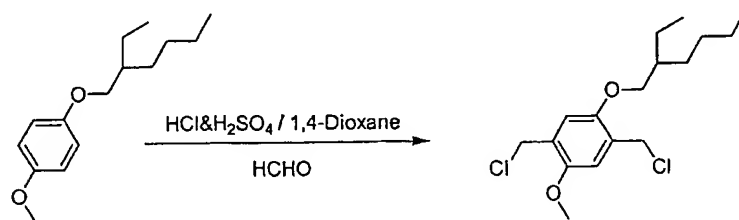
As shown in the following Reaction Scheme 1, 4-methoxyphenol is alkylation-reacted with 2-ethylhexyl bromide using potassium hydroxide as a base.

Reaction Scheme 1



As shown in the following Reaction Scheme 2, (2-ethylhexyloxy)-4-methoxybenzene prepared from the reaction scheme 1 is subjected to chloromethylation using formaldehyde solution and hydrochloric acid/sulfuric acid, to yield 1,4-bis(chloromethyl)-2-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-5-methoxybenzene.

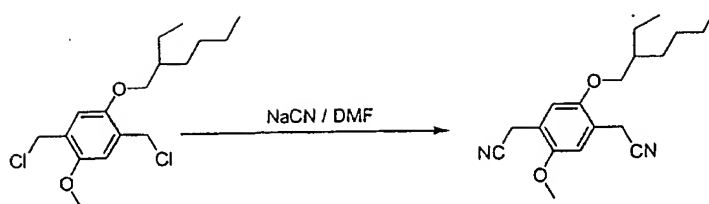
Reaction Scheme 2



As in the following Reaction Scheme 3, 1,4-bis(chloromethyl)-2-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-5-methoxybenzene, obtained from the above reaction scheme 2, is reacted with sodium cyanide, to yield 1,4-bis(cyanomethyl)-2-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-5-methoxybenzene.

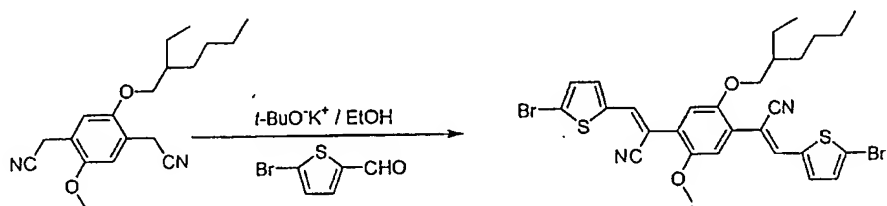
Reaction Scheme 3

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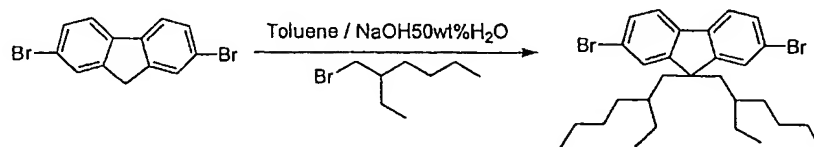
As in the following Reaction Scheme 4, 1,4-bis(cyanomethyl)-2-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-5-methoxybenzene produced from the above reaction 3 is reacted with 5-bromothiophene-2-carbaldehyde via Knoevenagel reaction, to prepare 2,5-bis-{2-(4-bromothieryl)-1-cyanovinyl}-2-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-5-methoxybenzene.

Reaction Scheme 4



As in the following Reaction Scheme 5, 2,7-dibromofluorene and 2-ethylhexyl bromide are reacted in toluene and sodium hydroxide in 50 wt% distilled water in the presence of a small amount of tetrabutylammonium bromide as a phase transfer catalyst at 80 °C, to prepare 2,7-dibromo-9,9-bis(2-ethylhexyl)fluorene monomer.

Reaction Scheme 5



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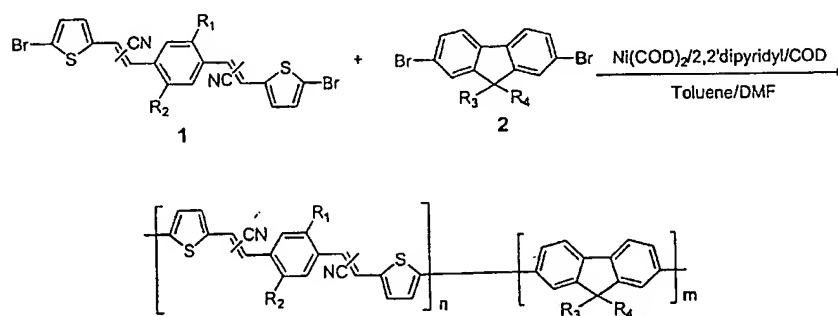
As the monomer 1 used in preparation of the light-emitting copolymer of the present invention, preparation of the compound of the formula 2 is illustrated. However, it is easily understood by those skilled in this art that other compounds,



corresponding to the monomer of the present invention, can be also prepared in the same or similar manner as in the above method.

In preparation of the inventive light-emitting copolymer, the monomer 1 of the formula 2 and the monomer 2 of the formula 3 are reacted in the presence of nickel(0) catalyst to produce the copolymer as shown in the following reaction scheme 6, in which  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  represent silyl groups, alkyl groups or alkoxy groups, and  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  represent alkyl groups.

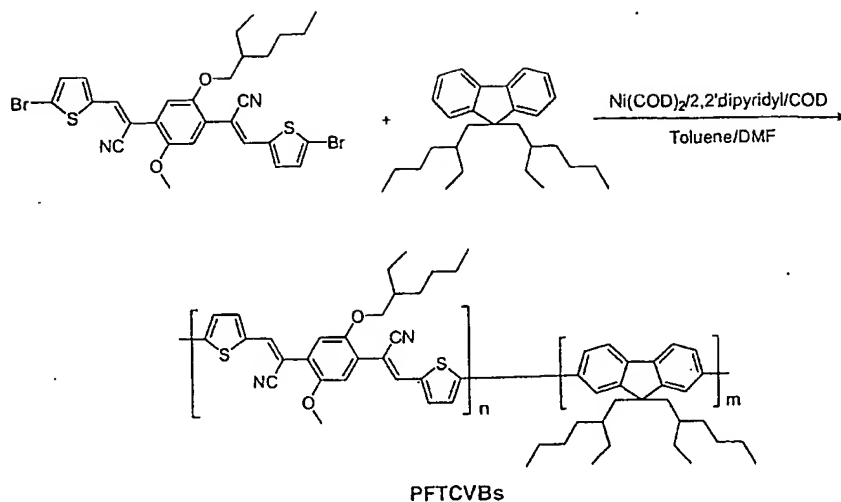
Reaction Scheme 6



More specifically, as shown in the following Reaction Scheme 7, the monomer (formula 4) in which  $R_1$  is an ethylhexyloxy group and  $R_2$  is a methoxy group is reacted with 2,7-dibromo-9,9-bis(2-ethylhexyl)fluorene in which  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are ethylhexyl groups, in the presence of nickel(0) catalyst, to produce poly{9,9-bis(2'-ethylhexyl)fluorene-2,7-diyl-co-2,5-bis(2-thienyl-1-cyanovinyl)-1-(2'-ethylhexyloxy)-4-methoxybenzene-5'',5''-diyl} (hereinafter, abbreviated to PFTCVB) as the light-emitting copolymer of the present invention.

Reaction scheme 7

8



Thusly prepared light-emitting copolymer has an irregularly repeated structure of a fluorene unit and a monomeric unit having a low energy band gap.

As the monomeric unit having low band gap is contained in the polymer  
 5 main chain in large numbers, the fluorene polymer can emit red light, as well as blue light. The reason is that the energy is released at the monomeric unit having the low energy band gap while being shifted on the conjugated main chain, thus emitting red light.

Referring to Fig. 1, there is shown the electroluminescence device  
 10 comprising the light-emitting copolymer of the present invention.

The EL device of the present invention comprises a semitransparent  
 electrode 2, a hole transporting layer 3, a polymer light-emitting layer 4, an  
 electron transporting layer 5 and a metal electrode 6 successively laminated on a  
 substrate 1. In addition, the EL device of the present invention can be formed to  
 15 a simple single-layer structure comprising the semitransparent electrode 2, the  
 polymer light-emitting layer 4 and the metal electrode 6 on the substrate. As the  
 polymer light-emitting layer 4, the light-emitting copolymer prepared as  
 mentioned above is used. As such, the polymer light-emitting layer can be  
 formed only by use of the light-emitting copolymer and by blending such a

copolymer with an electron or a hole transporting polymer such as PVK (polyvinylcarbazole).

Having generally described this invention, a further understanding can be obtained by reference to certain specific examples which are provided herein for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to be limiting unless otherwise specified.

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### Preparation of 4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-1-benzene

20.0 g of 4-methoxyphenol (0.016 mol) and 12.8 g of KOH (1.2 eq) were dissolved in methanol, and added with 41 ml of 2-ethylhexyl bromide (1.3 eq), followed by reacting the solution at 80 °C for 12 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction solution was extracted with methylene chloride and distilled under reduced pressure, to give the title compound as an intermediate (30.0 g, 79 %).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm) δ 6.8 (s,4H), 3.8 (d,2H), 3.7 (s,3H), 1.6 - 1.2 (m,9H), 0.9 (m,6H). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C, 76.22; H, 10.26. Found: C, 75.11; H, 10.23.

#### EXAMPLE 2

##### Preparation of 1,4-bis(chloromethyl)-5-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-methoxybenzene

30.0 g (0.13 mol) of the reaction intermediate obtained from the above example 1, excess HCl and HCHO were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane and reacted at 90 °C for 24 hours. During the reaction, 2-3 ml of sulfuric acid was added 3 or 4 times. After the reaction was completed, the reaction solution was extracted with methylene chloride, crystallized from hexane and filtered, to give 30.0 g (71 %) of the title compound.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm) δ 6.8 (d,2H), 4.5 (s,4H), 3.8 (d,2H), 3.7 (s,3H), 1.6-1.3 (m,9H), 0.9 (m,6H). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>: C, 61.26; H, 7.88. Found:

C, 60.89; H, 7.57.

### EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of 1,4-bis(cyanomethyl)-5-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-methoxybenzene

10.0 g (0.03 mol) of the reaction intermediate obtained from the above  
5 example 2 was dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), added with 4.4 g (3  
eq) of sodium cyanide and reacted at 45 °C for 72 hours. After the reaction was  
completed, the reaction solution was extracted with methylene chloride, and the  
obtained crystals were recrystallized from hexane, to give 5.7 g (60 %) of the title  
compound.

10 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm) δ 6.90 (d,2H), 3.85 (d,2H), 3.83 (s,2H), 3.68  
(s,4H), 1.72 (m,1H), 1.55-1.29 (m,8H), 0.91 (q,6H). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; C,  
72.58; H, 8.33; N, 8.91. Found; C, 72.52; H, 8.11; N, 8.67.

### EXAMPLE 4

Preparation of 2,5-bis-{2-(4-bromothieryl)-1-cyanovinyl}-2-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-5-  
15 methoxybenzene

10 g (0.032 mol) of 1,4-bis(cyanomethyl)-5-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-  
methoxybenzene obtained from the above example 3, 18.5 g of 5-bromothiophene-  
2-carbaldehyde and a catalytic amount of potassium t-butoxide were added to 100  
ml of methanol and reacted at room temperature for 48 hours. The resulting  
20 yellow solid was filtered and dried. Such a solid was washed with methanol  
several times, purified, filtered and dried, to give 62 % yield (13.1 g) of the title  
compound as a desired monomer.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>,ppm) 7.95(s,1H), 7.79(s,1H), 7.31(d,1H), 7.28(d,1H),  
7.10(s,2H), 7.08(s,1H), 7.06(s,1H) 3.82(d,2H), 3.76(s,3H), 3.68(s,4H), 1.70-  
25 0.86(m,15H). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>28</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>; C, 52.74; H, 4.27; N, 4.24; S, 9.71.  
Found; C, 52.72; H, 4.10; N, 4.53; S, 9.84.

## EXAMPLE 5

## Preparation of 2,7-dibromo-9,9-bis(2-ethylhexyl)fluorene

10 g (0.03 mol) of 2,7-dibromofluorene, 17.3 g (3 eq) of 2-ethylhexylbromide were added to 100 ml of toluene and 100 ml of 50 wt% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, and reacted at 60 °C for 48 hours. The resultant product was extracted with methylene chloride and water. While the organic layer was separated, the remaining water was removed over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was eliminated on a rotary evaporator, and the product was decolorized using column chromatography. The resulting compound was concentrated, covered with ethanol and stored in a refrigerator, giving 62 % yield (10.3 g) of a white solid product.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>,ppm): 7.51(s,2H), 7.46(d,2H), 7.41(s,2H), 1.92(d,4H), 1.1-0.3(m,30H). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>40</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>; C, 63.51; H, 7.35. Found; C, 61.01 H, 7.19.

## EXAMPLE 6

## Preparation of Light-emitting Copolymer

To prepare light-emitting copolymers, a total 0.0018 mol of 2,7-dibromo-9,9-bis(2-ethylhexyl)fluorene monomer and 2,5-bis-{2-(4-bromothieryl)-1-cyanovinyl}-2-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-5-methoxybenzene monomer were used. As such, 2,5-bis-{2-(4-bromothieryl)-1-cyanovinyl}-2-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-5-methoxybenzene monomer was used in various amounts. Copolymerization reactions were performed in Shrenk tubes, and a catalyst Ni(cyclooctadiene)<sub>2</sub> and 2,2-dipyridyl were dissolved in 5 ml of anhydrous *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF). A small amount of cyclooctadiene was added thereto, and the monomers were dissolved in 5 ml of absolute toluene and reacted for 3 days and nights. For end-capping, a small amount of 9-bromoanthracene was dissolved in absolute toluene, and after 24 hours, the copolymers were obtained using methanol/acetone/hydrochloric acid mixtures. Purification of the copolymers was performed through recrystallization and extraction using a Soxhlet extractor.

The above reaction is the same as in the reaction scheme 7.

The prepared light-emitting copolymers can be dissolved in an organic solvent, which have the number average molecular weight of 22,000-13,000 and the dispersion degree of 1.5-2.7. The polymerization result is summarized in the following Table 1.

TABLE 1

Copolymer	PFTCVB 1	PFTCVB 3	PFTCVB 5	PFTCVB 15
Mass Average MW	47,000	23,000	33,000	61,000
Number Average MW	20,000	15,000	13,000	22,000
Dispersion Degree (Mw/Mn)	2.3	1.5	2.5	2.7
Yield (%)	72	66	75	61
n Ratio (%)	1.4	3.1	7.0	17.5

Note: n ratio: calculated on a basis of nitrogen through element analysis

UV and photoluminescence measurements were performed on a film obtained by dissolving a small amount of the synthesized copolymers in chloroform and coating such a solution on quartz plate via a well-known spin coating method. UV maximum absorption wavelength in film phase was shown at 380 nm and an absorption band of long wavelength range was increased as the addition ratio of the comonomer 1 was raised (Fig. 2).

The film phase copolymers were measured for PL spectra, and PL  $\lambda_{\max}$  was shifted to red light range as the addition ratio of the comonomer 1 was increased. In this regard, addition of 1 % comonomer resulted in  $\lambda_{\max}$  shifted to 420 nm and considerable decrease of a short wavelength, that is to say, a blue light emission range. Meanwhile, the addition of 15 % comonomer led to  $\lambda_{\max}$  shifted to 620 nm, nearly invisible at the blue wavelength range. This result is confirmed in Fig. 3.

The electroluminescence device containing the light-emitting copolymer prepared from the above example 6 as a light-emitting layer was fabricated. A

layer of PEDOT/PSS spin coated, a 100 nm light-emitting layer, a lithium fluoride (LiF) layer, and an Al layer used as a cathode of 500 nm thickness, in order, were laminated on a commercially available 100 nm thick ITO on a glass substrate, to fabricate such a device. The EL spectrum of the device is shown in Fig. 4, voltage-current characteristic in Fig. 5 and voltage-EL intensity characteristic in Fig. 6.

Further, it was confirmed that PL spectrum showed a similar appearance to EL spectrum. In other words, as the addition ratio of the comonomer 1 was increased, the blue light-emitting fluorene homopolymer began to emit red light. In particular, addition of 15 % comonomer resulted in  $\lambda_{\max}$  of 630 nm, reaching the red light wavelength range. This indicates that the energy is shifted from the fluorene unit of high band gap to the monomeric unit of low band gap, and released at such a low band gap unit.

The spectrum results are presented in the following Table 2, in which PL quantum efficiency is expressed as a relative value when the quantum efficiency of the fluorene homopolymer is 1.

TABLE 2

Copolymer	$\lambda_{\max}$ (nm)			PL Quantum Efficiency (solution)
	UV Absorption	PL	EL	
PBEHF	380	420	419	1
PFTCVB1	380	536	532	0.87
PFTCVB3	380	544	535	0.71
PFTCVB5	380	583	580	0.64
PFTCVB15	380	620	630	0.43

## INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As described above, introduction of a comonomer having low energy band gap to a conventional fluorene homopolymer allows preparation of the copolymer capable of showing full colors from blue to red, and of the electroluminescence

device containing such a copolymer as a light-emitting layer. As for the light-emitting copolymer of the present invention, the ratio of the comonomer 1 introduced to the fluorene main chain is controlled, whereby colors of the range difficult to obtain from the homopolymer, in particular, red, can be emitted.

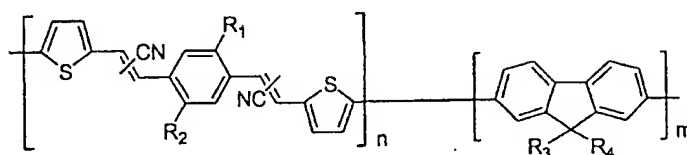
5           The present invention has been described in an illustrative manner, and it is to be understood that the terminology used is intended to be in the nature of description rather than of limitation. Many modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. Therefore, it is to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be  
10           practiced otherwise than as specifically described.



## CLAIMS

1. A light-emitting copolymer represented by the following formula 1:

Formula 1



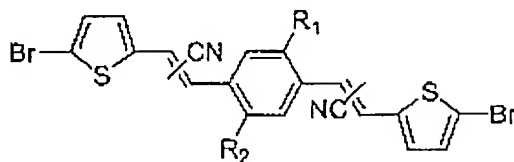
5            wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  represent silyl groups, alkyl groups or alkoxy groups;  
and  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  represent alkyl groups.

2. The polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  contain  $C_1$   
to  $C_{22}$  linear or branched alkyl groups.

3. The polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein a ratio of  $n/m$  ranges from  
10    17.5/82.5 to 1.4/98.6.

4. A comonomer represented by the following formula 2

Formula 2



wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  represent silyl groups, alkyl groups or alkoxy groups.

15            5. The comonomer as defined in claim 4, wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  contain  $C_1$  to  
 $C_{22}$  linear or branched alkyl groups.

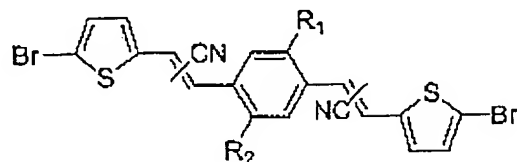
6. An electroluminescence device comprising a polymer light-emitting layer  
formed with the light-emitting copolymer of any one of claims 1 to 3.

7. The device as defined in claim 6, wherein the device is a multi-layer film structure comprising a semitransparent electrode, a hole transporting layer, the polymer light-emitting layer, an electron transporting layer and a metal electrode successively laminated on a substrate.

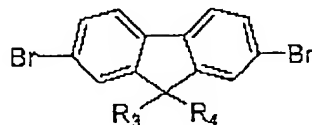
5 8. The device as defined in claim 6, wherein the polymer light-emitting layer is formed by blending the light-emitting copolymer with an electron or a hole transporting polymer.

9. A method of preparing the light-emitting copolymer of claim 1, comprising the step of copolymerizing a monomer represented by the following  
10 formula 2 and another monomer represented by the following formula 3 in the presence of nickel(0) catalyst:

Formula 2



Formula 3



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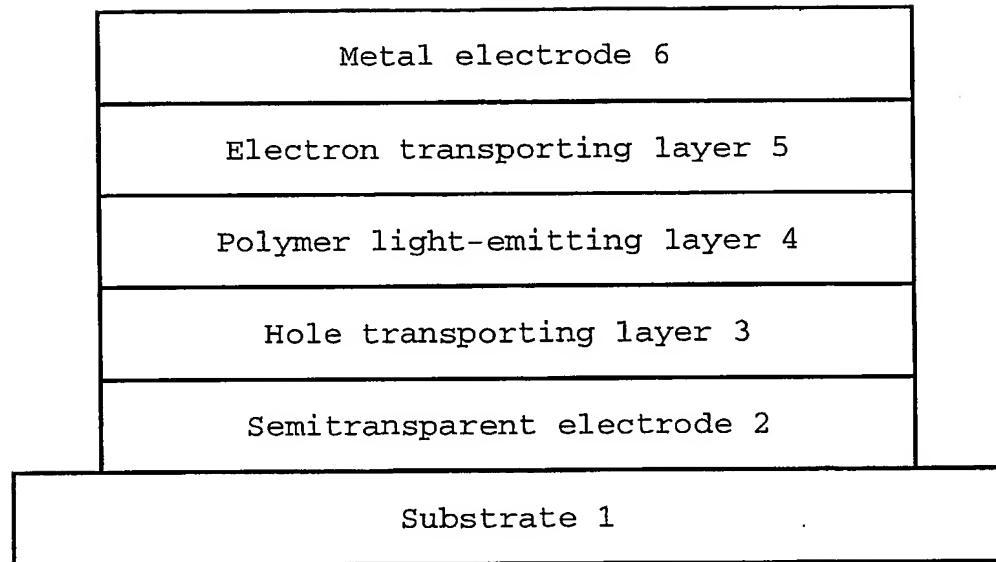
wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  represent silyl groups, alkyl groups or alkoxy groups; and  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  represent alkyl groups.

10. The method as defined in claim 9, wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  contain  $C_1$  to  $C_{22}$  linear or branched alkyl groups.

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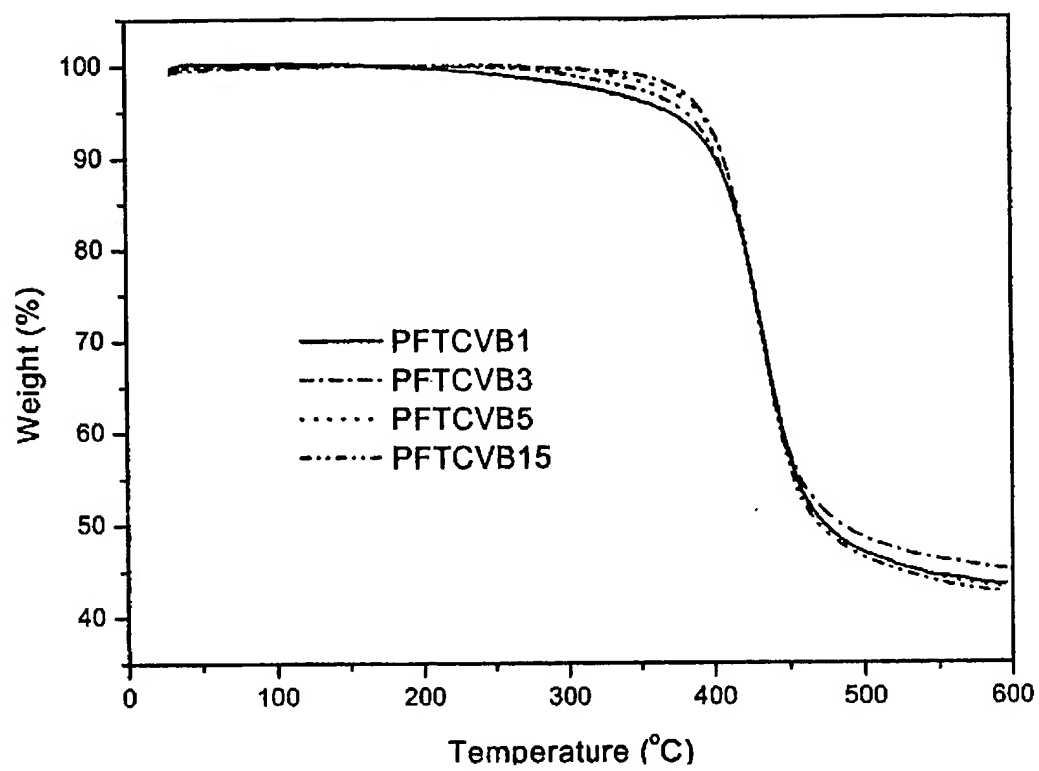
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FIG. 1



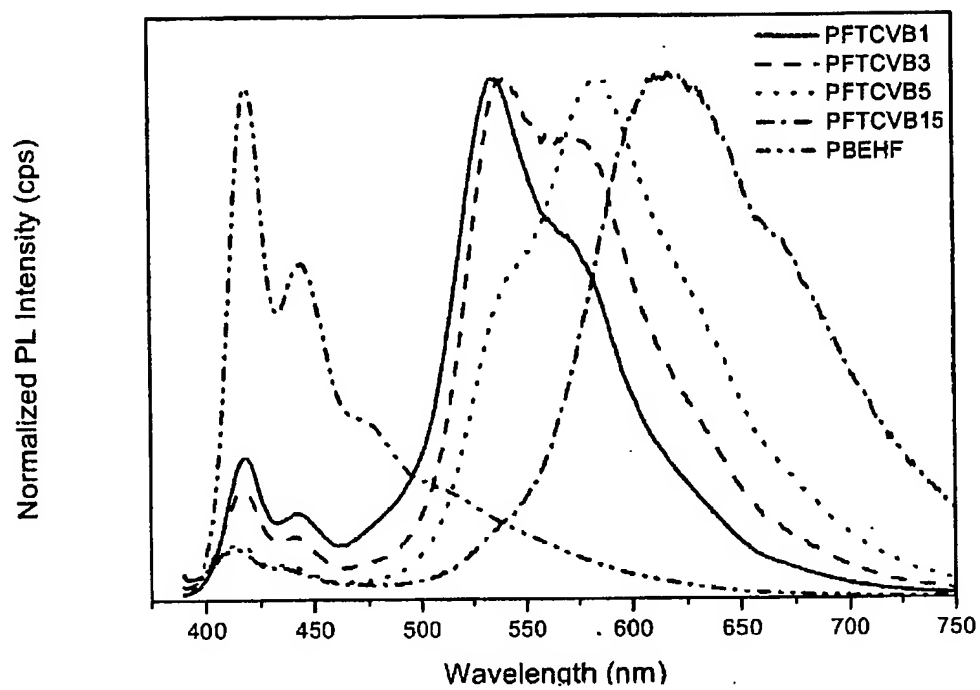
2/6

FIG. 2



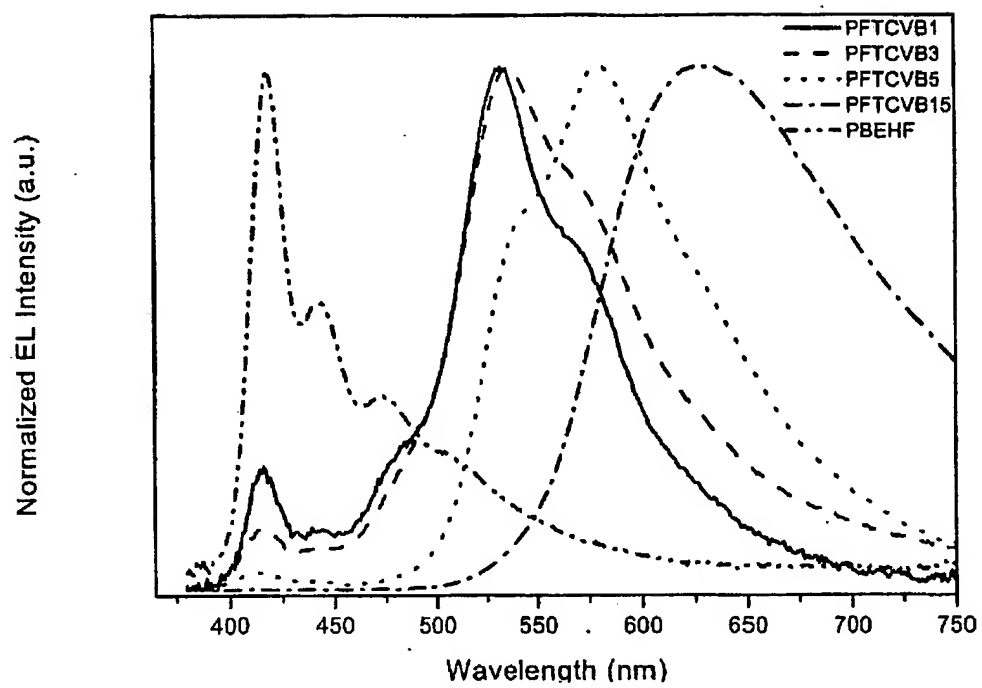
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FIG. 3



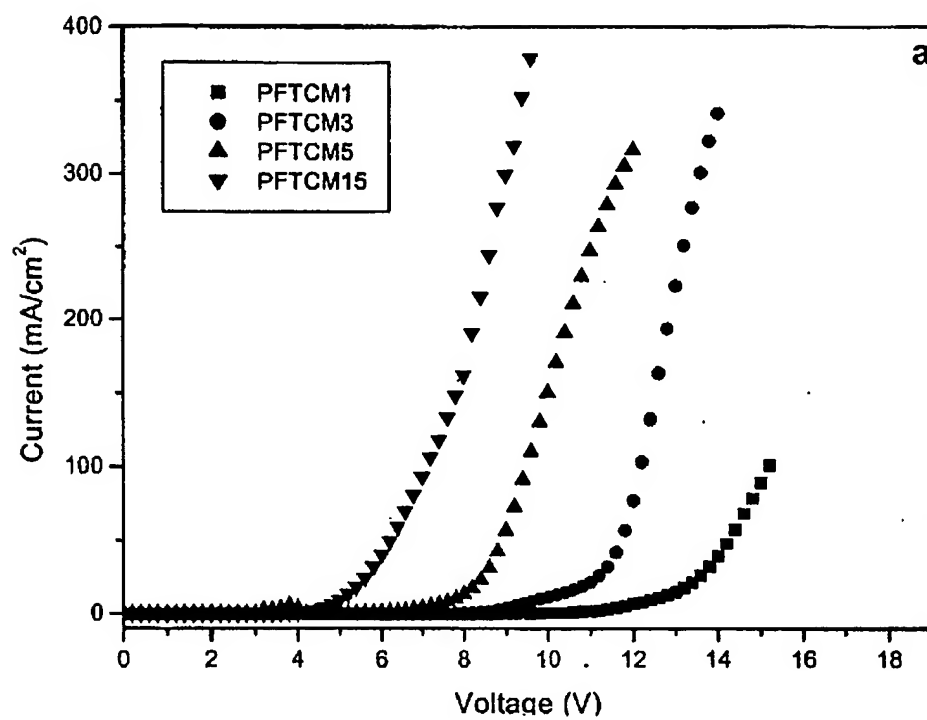
4 / 6

FIG. 4



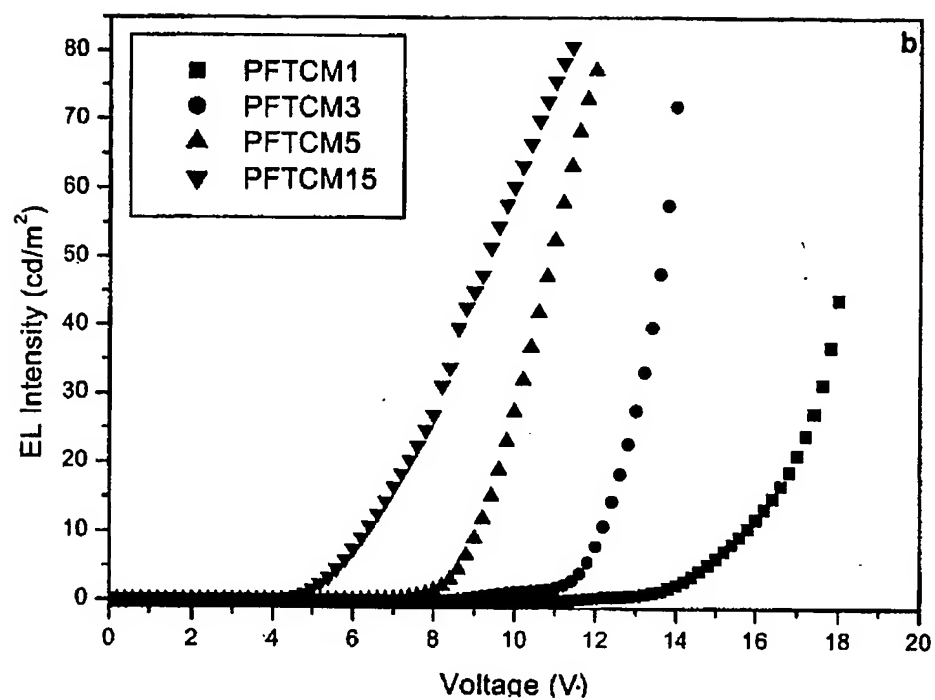
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FIG. 5



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FIG. 6





## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/KR 02/01514

## CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC<sup>7</sup>: C09K 11/ 06, H05B 33/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC<sup>7</sup>: C09K, H05B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, EPODOC, PAJ, STN file "Registry"

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5876864 A (KIM et al.) 2 March 1999 (02.03.99) <i>claims 1,2.</i>	1,2,6
A	US 5037578 A (KAUFFMAN et al.) 6 August 1991 (06.08.91) <i>column 2, line 54 - column 3, line 30.</i>	1,2
A	EP 0557534 A1 (IDEMITSU KOSAN COMPANY LIMITED) 1 September 1993 (01.09.93) <i>claims 1,8,13,14.</i>	4,6

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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„&amp;“ document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 October 2002 (24.10.2002)

Date of mailing of the international search report

13 November 2002 (13.11.2002)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AT

Austrian Patent Office

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR 02/01514-0

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